

THE LANCASTER NEWS

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BOARD OF HEALTH UPHELD BY JUDGE

Restraining Order Sought By
Moving Picture Exhibitors
Is Refused.

WAS NO DISCRIMINATION

Operators of Showhouses in
Rock Hill Appealed for Order
to Prevent Closing During
Influenza Epidemic.

The following is the opinion of Judge Ernest Moore of Lancaster in denying the complaint of Max W. Bryant of Rock Hill, operator of a moving picture house, and refusal to issue a restraining order against the enforcement of quarantine orders of the local board of health of Rock Hill:

Upon the application of the plaintiff in his verified complaint in the above entitled action, I issued a rule directing the defendants to show cause before me at my chambers at Lancaster, S. C., at 1:30 o'clock on Tuesday, the 4th day of February 1919, why a restraining order should not be made enjoining the defendants from enforcing the order of the local board of health of the city of Rock Hill requiring the picture shows and other places of amusement there closed. Upon the return to the rule defendants appeared through their counsel, Messrs. W. M. Dunlap and C. W. F. Spencer, and the state board of health through T. F. McDow, and presented affidavits for the purpose of showing that their order was proper and necessary. The plaintiff appeared through W. B. Wilson and offered an additional affidavit of the plaintiff, and the defendants thereupon filed certain other affidavits in reply.

There appears to have been a return of the epidemic of influenza to Rock Hill, S. C., in January, and the condition there became so alarming the defendants, constituting the local board of health of Rock Hill, S. C., found it necessary to take some action to relieve the situation. On the 18th day of January, 1919, the local board of health of Rock Hill called in a number of the physicians of the city to discuss the situation and on the 20th day of January, 1919, they called a mass meeting, attended by persons from every branch of business and professional life, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact situation, and adopting proper measures to stem the progress of the epidemic. After the local board of health of Rock Hill had secured all the information it could as to the situation it passed a resolution and order directing the picture shows, and other places of amusement to be closed; the Sunday schools to be closed; the churches to be closed; except one midday service a week, with the churches well ventilated; and while the public schools and business houses and factories were not ordered closed rules and regulations were promulgated which prohibited the general assembling of children in chapel services, the temperature of the children were required to be taken in the morning session and in the afternoon session, and upon an elevation of temperature appearing they were ordered to be sent to their homes; persons were directed not to crowd in the stores and on the streets, and the police authorities were directed to see to it that overcrowding was prevented, as far as could be. There appears to have been a general observation of the orders of the local board of health of Rock Hill except in the case of the picture shows, which, after remaining closed for about two days, opened up again. The situation was very fully reported by the chairman of the local board of health of Rock Hill to the state health officer, and the secretary of the state board of health, who in turn took the matter up with the attorney general, and thereafter the sheriff of York county was directed by the governor to co-operate with the local police in the enforcement of the order of the local board of health of Rock Hill in directing the picture shows, and other places of amusement to be closed. Following this action by the state board of health the local board

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CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY GERMAN ASSEMBLY

Independents Lose Fight to Have
Clause Adopted Opposing
Secret Agreements.

Weimar, Feb. 13.—The national assembly unanimously adopted a provisional constitution after a three-hour wrangle between the Independent Socialists on one hand and all the rest of the house on the other, over one single point—the question of secret agreements.

Although the Independents lost in their contention that Germany should pave the way for the entire world in going definitely on record in favor of open diplomacy agreements, they arose belatedly to make the acceptance of the constitution as a whole unanimous despite the inclusion of the cause they had opposed.

This paragraph—a part of the sixth clause of the constitution—reads as originally conceived and now accepted:

"As soon as the German empire is represented in the league of nations with the aim to exclude secret agreements, all agreements with the nations in the league must have the acquiescence of the national assembly and the state commission."

The state commission corresponds to the federal council, or second chamber. The Independents sought to have this clause altered so that Germany might unequivocally go on record as legally bound to enter into no secret agreements, regardless of what other states may do in the future. The fight in the assembly on this point raged during both second and third readings by Dr. Hugo Haase and Dr. Cohn for the Independents and Her Landsberg, Dr. Dernburg and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau for the government and other parties.

Dr. Dernburg, in supporting the clause as it was finally adopted, said it was impossible for Germany to hope to make agreements with other nations if they adhered to secret methods while Germany, by its own constitution was in duty bound to publish all the terms in detail.

Dr. Haase replied that one of the great objects of the revolution had been the elimination of secrecy. He contended that Germany could well afford to lead the way to peace by the path of openness, no matter what others did, and as an evidence of the sincerity and genuineness of her reform.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau assured Dr. Haase that he would never make a secret treaty or agreement, but Dr. Haase replied that there was no assurance how long he would be in power. He ridiculed Dernburg's assertions.

As a consequence of the controversy, the house showed excitement for the first time since the opening of the assembly.

GERMAN VESSEL WILL BRING SOLDIERS HOME

Hurley Says Ships Can Bring 60,000
Troops Each Month—Start in
Five Weeks.

New York, Feb. 13.—German ships of approximately 300,000 tons flying the American flag and furnishing the United States an additional troop carrying capacity of more than 60,000 men a month, will be ready to put to sea during the next five weeks according to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the American shipping board, who returned on the transport Leviathan.

Mr. Hurley left here in November to make a study of the shipping situation, formulate plans for getting American soldiers home, and arrange for sending food supplies to Europe.

In a statement upon his arrival, Mr. Hurley said an arrangement had been reached at Treves, on January 17, regarding the turning over of the German fleet, by a commission consisting of representatives of allied countries and those of Germany.

Regarding the shipping situation generally, Mr. Hurley had but little to say.

Mr. Hurley said he did not consider the wage question a serious matter. The wages of seamen of the United States, Great Britain, Holland and some of the Scandinavian countries are now very close together he declared.

SAFE FARMING HAS GREATER MEANING

"Hog and Hominy" Doctrine
Was Never So Important to
South as Now.

SHOULD RAISE MORE FOOD

United States Department of
Agriculture Issues Bulletin on
"Safe" Farming Which Every
Farmer Should Read.

The United States department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin on "Safe Farming," which should be read by every southern farmer. From it the following program is taken:

For the sake of considering the items carefully, let us repeat a safe farming program. It consists of:

(1) A good home garden for every farm family and every town and village family in the south to supply the home needs for the maximum number of days in a year with a sufficient surplus to be canned, stored, or dried for future use. In this home garden should be included an ample supply of Irish and sweet potatoes for home use. On every farm where possible there should be a small patch of either cane or sweet sorghum to produce the home supply of syrup. The production of honey for home use should be stimulated.

(2) The production of corn on southern farms should be fully maintained and the acreage increased on all farms and in all sections which do not now produce a sufficient quantity for home use. Corn is the main dependence of the south for food and feed. There has been a gradual increase in acreage for some years past. An increase necessary to insure a sufficient supply for feed for the increased livestock as well as for food for the people should be given careful consideration.

Grain sorghums—In connection with corn production we should consider the grain sorghums. It ought to be pretty clear to farmers in western Texas and Oklahoma that corn is an unsafe crop on most of the lands in that territory. In all of the drier sections of Oklahoma and Texas there should be an increased planting of grain sorghums. The planting of corn in west Texas and Oklahoma should be abandoned except on land which produced a fair return of sound corn in 1918. If there is any increase in corn acreage in either Texas or Oklahoma it should be in the extreme eastern section of both states. The increased demand for grain for food and feed should be met by an increased acreage of grain sorghums.

(3) Small grain acreage, especially wheat and rye, has been increased according to a program undertaken for fall planting. It is unnecessary to comment on this program further except to say that where spring oats have proven successful in past years reasonable planting to this crop may well be considered as a part of the spring program. Rice production is mentioned above.

(4) The production of hay and forage crops necessary to supply amply the livestock on the farms of the south for one year, with an excess for the sake of safety and for city and town consumption, should be a part of the program throughout the entire territory. In planting for hay and forage production special attention must be given to the summer legumes, velvet beans, cowpeas, soy beans and peanuts.

Wherever they grow successfully an increased acreage in velvet beans in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, to the largest possible extent, is advisable not only for production of hay and forage, but for the improvement of the soil. If not a single bean is harvested except for seed, the farmer will be amply repaid in the increased productivity of the land for another year. This crop also requires practically no work, as it is raised in the corn.

Soy beans ought to be increased in acreage, especially for hog production. In many sections this crop has proven more advantageous for

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DREHER ARRAIGNS SUPT. SWEARINGEN

Characterizes Him as "Would
be Kaiser of South Carolina"
and Imposter.

CHALLENGES STATEMENTS

Lexington Representative Bitter
in Attack Upon State Superintendent of Education or
Floor of the House.

Columbia, Feb. 13.—The general appropriation bill will be introduced into the house sometime tomorrow and will hardly go to the senate before the middle of next week. Senator Christensen said that the senate finance committee will have to hold hearings on the revenue measure, and his expectation is that the general assembly will adjourn sine die Saturday, March 1. The failure of the delegations to introduce their county supply bills on time will be another cause for delay. These were introduced in the house as separate measures, but it is understood the senate will consolidate them into one measure, as in former years.

The time of the house was occupied today with the introduction of new bills, the hearing of committee reports and the "sounding" of its calendar. There was a considerable "slow up" in the disposition of bills on the calendar, due to prolonged debate on several measures.

L. E. Dreher, of Lexington, on a question of personal privilege, today made a hot personal attack on John E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, because of the publication of a card by Mr. Swearingen in one of the daily papers. The card was in answer to remarks by Mr. Dreher on the floor of the house several nights ago, in which he referred to the superintendent of education in harsh terms during the debate to take the bureau of registration and employment of teachers from under the control of Mr. Swearingen. Mr. Dreher referred to Mr. Swearingen today as "the would-be kaiser of South Carolina," and alleged that the superintendent of education is "an arrogant and impetuous imposter." He challenged the veracity of Mr. Swearingen's statement in his card to the press.

Tomorrow at noon the joint assembly will meet for the election of a superintendent of the state penitentiary for two years, three directors of the penitentiary for two years each, four trustees of the State Medical college at Charleston for four years, one trustee for Winthrop college, all nominations to be made without speeches.

SUIT TO SETTLE GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA LINE

Columbia, Feb. 13.—Clifford Walker, attorney general of the state of Georgia, has filed notice with Samuel M. Wolfe, attorney general, and Governor Cooper, that Georgia will enter a friendly suit against the state of South Carolina for the judicial settlement of the boundary line between the two commonwealths, along the Savannah and Tugaloo rivers, from the mouth of the Savannah river to the head of the Tugaloo river at the junction of the Keowee and Chattooga rivers and to the North Carolina line. This matter formerly was taken up with former Governor Manning December 13 and Attorney General Peoples at the same date, but they did not have time to look into the matter.

SHORT COURT TERM.

York, S. C., Feb. 13.—After disposing of two cases—the only ones ready for trial—the February term of the court of common pleas for York county adjourned Monday after one of the briefest sessions held in years. Short terms of civil court have been the rule here since America entered the world war, which step was followed by a marked diminution in litigation in York county.

MIST DRAFT DRY LAW.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Representatives Card, of Ohio; Whaley, of South Carolina, and Volstead, of Minnesota, were appointed by the house judiciary committee to draft legislation for the enforcement of war time prohibition effective February 1, 1920.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER PESSIMISTIC IN VIEWS

Thinks Industrial Situation Is Almost
As Menacing As War
Itself Was.

London, Feb. 13.—William Adamson, leader of the labor party in the house of commons, speaking on the industrial situation said it was almost as menacing and dangerous as war itself. He said that the principal labor amendment to the reply to the address from the throne would relate the cause of industrial unrest. "I hope," he continued, "that no attempt will be made to disappoint the legitimate expectations of the working people. All sections of the people should understand that we have reached the stage when we have laid the cards on the table and when the working classes will refuse to longer be treated as cogs in a machine for more profit making purposes."

Mr. Adamson said he regretted no mention had been made in the king's speech concerning pensions or of the disposal of government shipyards, factories and other properties on which millions had been spent, or of Russia.

Mr. Adamson said he spoke for the party of constitutional laborites. In referring to a suggestion that the present unrest had been caused by a revolutionary group, he said the group never would encourage revolution or unconstitutional action.

Mr. Adamson further asked for statements regarding conscription and for the submission to parliament of the final peace terms before they are ratified. Answering the claim that the labor party was the principal opposition in the house, Mr. Adamson said the laborites were ready to support the government in any acceptable proposal, but that they would do their utmost to prevent vested interests from "pressing down upon the brow of labor a crown of thorns and crucifying the worker upon a cross of gold."

Sir Donald MacLean, leader of the non-coalition liberals, followed Mr. Adamson and expressed regret over the absence of former Premier Asquith and said he hoped the former premier would soon return to the house.

Sir MacLean asked for more publicity concerning the peace conference proceedings and for information about the progress of the plan for a society of nations. While an army must be maintained in the field, he said there was distrust concerning the continuance of conscription.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE OF S. CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 13.—The football schedule of the University of South Carolina, shows the heaviest lineup of games attempted by the university in years. The dates follow:

September 27—Presbyterian college, of South Carolina, or Wofford, at Columbia.

October 4—Erskine college at Columbia.

October 11—University of Georgia at Athens.

October 18—Davidson college at Columbia.

October 30—Clemson college at Columbia (annual game at South Carolina State fair.)

November 8—University of Tennessee, at Columbia.

November 15—Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va.

November 22—University of Florida at Columbia.

November 27—The Citadel, at Columbia.

S. C. COTTON MILL MEN MEET AT SPARTANBURG

Spartanburg, S. C., Feb. 13.—The executive committee of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association, at a special called meeting here decided to call a meeting of the association on February 27. Victor M. Montgomery, of this city, is president. E. S. Tennent is secretary.

Mr. Tennent was asked if any action was taken or any discussion indulged in regarding the proposed curtailment of output of the mills or concerning the labor situation. He replied that the committee had no statement to give out for publication. He could see no significance in changing the date of the meeting from March 11 to February 27, other than the committeemen thought the earlier date was the better.

EXPRESS COMPANY SEEKS TO IMPROVE

"Better Service Campaign" Inaugurated to Raise Standard of Efficiency.

IS TO BE NATIONWIDE

The Public Is Asked to Help By
Properly Packing and Marking
Shipments to Be Handled
By Express Employees.

Plans of a most comprehensive nature to bring about conditions which will make possible a marked improvement in the express service throughout the country, were announced last night by W. R. Adams, local representative of the American Railway Express company. A "Better Service Campaign" will be undertaken by the 135,000 men and women employed in the express business, for the purpose of raising the standards of packing, wrapping and marking express shipments.

The drive will start on February 10, in every city and town in the country. It will comprise a campaign of education and appeal among express employees simultaneously with a widespread effort to secure the co-operation of the shipping public along the same lines. No new packing or marking rules have been adopted for the campaign, but express drivers and receiving clerks will be instructed hereafter to insist, firmly but courteously, that the rules already in force be strictly adhered to.

The chief purpose of the "Better Service Campaign" is to check, once and for all, the waste of time, effort and money that result from lost or damaged shipments. It is a source of dissatisfaction and annoyance to both shippers and the carrier and tends to impair the express service. It is expected that all who ship by express, and 300,000,000 shipments are annually traveling that way, will be keenly interested in the forthcoming drive, because it so intimately concerns the transportation end of many different trades and industries, some of which depend almost exclusively upon the express service.

Regarding the conditions which led to a decision for a national drive of this character, an express official made this statement today: "It is an acknowledged fact that the average American business man regards a satisfied customer as a direct asset to his business. He would do nothing that might jeopardize his good relations with that customer. But if the goods he sent the customer arrive in bad order, if the contents are damaged or pilfered because they were exposed during the journey, or if, may be, entire shipments are lost because of inadequate marking or insecure packing, the customer may not wait for explanations, but place his business elsewhere.

"In such a case, the payment of the claim by the express company does not remedy the evil or serve to encourage more business. It is a costly and unnecessary waste and both the shipper and the consignee are disappointed and disgruntled, while the express company itself is faced with the necessity of practically buying in the goods. A general dissatisfaction with the service is inevitable—and no one is the gainer.

"We believe that there is a remedy for this evil in the fact that the loss of or damage to shipments can in many cases be attributed to the unsafe condition in which it is turned over to the express company to handle. Experience has shown that a shipment started right seldom goes wrong. 'Starting right' means simply that it has been securely wrapped and packed, that it can stand up for itself and is plainly and properly marked, not only with the name and address of the consignee, but with those also of the shipper. The use of a poor quality of paper or twine or inattention to the condition of shipments turned over to the express service is something which we are trying to discourage. But nothing is more essential than the co-operation of shippers, and as they are keenly concerned in the matter

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